

that this is the one and only unpardonable sin of the new dispensation.

### The Stage.

The performance at the town hall Wednesday night by a new company composed of the young boys and girls of the place was entirely free and enjoyable. Preparation and drills for the occasion occupied the labor of several days. The music was fine. The black comedy acts by girls and small boys, a variation of negro minstrelsy, were uncommonly amusing; and the chorus "Hot Times" was simply ridiculous. The hoop drill, by twelve young ladies, excited admiration, and was repeated in all its sinuous details.

Misses Daisy Yeager and Emma King were the managers of this affair, and that their efforts were successful all present Wednesday night will attest.

The old Marlinton dramatic company seems to have made its final disappearance, but this latter organization has both the spirit and the ability to furnish amusement and relaxation to the toilers in the town and vicinity.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

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## A VERSATILE LAWYER,

Or, A Tale of the Great "Pocahontas Andy."

It may or it may not be known by a majority of the reading public that the accomplished and exceedingly resourceful editor of the Pocahontas Times is a lawyer of high standing as well as a proficient journalist. In the former professional capacity, it was his misfortune to run afoul of the learned judge of the Eighth Judicial District, some time since, when the following "passage-at-arms" occurred, much to the discomfiture of the hereinbefore mentioned distin-

It seems that Pocahontas Andy had applied to the Court for a temporary injunction, restraining the further collection of claims against the sheriff of Pocahontas County, pending the settlement of the said sheriff's affairs which were then very badly tangled. The injunction was granted. But as a matter of course and to be very naturally expected of such an exalted member of the legal profession, Andy had some claims for collection against that same sheriff himself. Even the densest mind can see the dilemma in which the lawyer-journalist was placed. To save his own claims from the legal force of said injunction, while all other creditors took the consequences, was the problem that presented itself to the legal acumen of Pocahontas Andy, and thereby hangs a tale.

With Napoleonic confidence Andy approached the Judge and addressed him:

"Your Honor, I move that the injunction protecting the sheriff from further legal procedure on behalf of his creditors be suspended as to certain claims I now hold, but that it be held effective as to every body else."

The force of this proposition temporarily stunned the Judge, but he presently recovered and sternly interrupted Andy with—"Sit down, sir."

But the speaker was persistent and quite unmoved by the impatience of His Honor, so he tried again with—

"Now perhaps your Honor does not understand me—I AM ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS CASE!"

But the Court understood by this time, and, shaking his finger in a threatening manner at the speaker, said in his most emphatic manner:

"Sit down, Mr Price, or I shall fine you for contempt."

And Pocahontas Andy, for the first time in his career, was compelled to subside, while the Judge adjourned Court for the remainder of the day, in order to allow the balance of the bar to regain their equilibrium.—Webster Echo.

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## Our Navy—Illustrated.

At the present moment, when all eyes are turned to the fleets which are sustaining so nobly the honor of our country, we often hear people ask, "What is the difference between an armed cruiser and a protected cruiser?" Very few people are able to answer such queries off hand, and it would be hard to obtain satisfactory answers to them from cyclopedias or dictionaries. To answer these and similar queries the Scientific American has just published a "Special Navy Supplement" a large folio of forty pages illustrated by ninety illustrations, showing the vessels of the Navy, whether battleships, coast defense vessels, gunboats and marine boats. Unlike most publications dealing with the navy, the actual methods of the "Fighting the Ship" are described—the engines, boilers, guns, turret, mechanism, steering gear being illustrated. We do not know of any publication which gives in any degree the same matter. The present time is most opportune for a publication of this kind and we are pleased to know that the sale has been phenomenal. This issue contains a colored map of Cuba and the West Indies. It is sold for 25 cents a copy by all newsdealers or by Messrs Munn & Co., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York.

"This thing ought to be published."  
"Very well, I'll tell it to my wife."



## OBITUARY.

### J. W. Smith.—Life Sketch.

James William Smith was born in Pocahontas County, W. Va., Dec. 18, 1827, and died at the home of his brother, Joseph Smith, May 27, 1898. Mr Smith, though a man of delicate health, reached the age of 70 years, 5 months and 9 days. During his long life he was always in public business. Years ago he was post master at Mill Point, and for forty years he was engaged in the saddle and harness making business. He dealt fairly, was moderate in his charges and did honest work; nothing half done was allowed to leave the shop. In his transactions he had a strict regard for the truth.

About 1878, Mr Smith built a valuable mill on Greenbrier River. This mill has been a success. It has been of great service to the people, especially during dry weather before steam was applied to other mills; otherwise many would have been compelled to go out of the county to get flour. He was never married. While a young man he was disappointed in love, and he never made suit to another.

In 1879 he joined the M. E. Church South, and was a loyal church member. His experience was not that of climbing hills and descending into the depths, but rather moving on in the even way. He delighted in talking of heavenly things, and in this way he exerted a quiet influence for good. The church was remembered in his will. He directs that \$200 be invested by the trustees of Marvin Chapel; the yearly interest to go to the support of the ministry for Marvin Chapel for 25 years. Then if the trustees see proper the principal may be applied to building or repairing the church.

Last fall Mr Smith saw that his health was fast failing and to his brother's where he desired to die. As the end drew near he spoke freely of the coming change. He died in the hope of a glorious immortality, and was buried in the private burying ground at Mr Joe Smith's. Here he rests by the side of his father and mother awaiting the awakening time.

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### Gigging in The Greenbrier.

The waters of the Greenbrier and Knapp's Creek are unusually low for June and the light of the torches of gigging or spearing parties are to be seen at night. The method is to cause the fish to be blinded by a bright light, when they lie still and the man with the gig or spear walks up and kills it with a quick unerring blow. It is sport in the highest degree, for it requires a noiseless approach, a trained eye to distinguish a fish from the rocks in the bed of the stream, and a steady hand. The light flashing on the clear water has a wierd effect. Outside the little circle of light the darkness is intense, but near the torch every pebble in the bed of the stream shows distinctly.

Fat pine makes the best and most desirable light, but those who do not wish to take the trouble to range the woods hunting for pine knots, put a ball of cotton or carpet rags on the end of an iron rod and soak it in coal oil. They carry along a gallon or so of oil in an ordinary oil can, and when the torch burns low, oil is poured on it from the can. It is a great argument in favor of the safety of oil that it may be poured from the can on a blazing torch. An explosion occurs very frequently, but it amounts only to a loud "chug!" and smoke arises from the can.

The majority of fish taken are suckers and an occasional catfish. Bass can be occasionally be gigged but it is now illegal. It is rather common for bass, bewildered by the light, to run ashore so far that they may be picked up.

### Three Children Burned to Death.

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Biographic Notes.

William Warwick, Son of John Warwick of Deer Creek.

W. T. P.

The group of the Warwick relationship in Pocahontas treated of in this paper includes the descendants of William Warwick, of John Warwick the Englishman from Warwickshire, England, as is generally believed.

Like his brother Andrew, William Warwick lost his heart in the

Andrew Warwick. They settled on Deer Creek where Peter H. Warwick now lives, and were the parents of three children: Robert Craig, Elizabeth, who became Mrs Benjamin Tallman; Margaret, who became Mrs John Hull and lived on the head of Jackson's River.

Robert Craig Warwick, the only son, seemed to have been much attached to his sister Peggy, and at one time crossed the Alleghany paid her a visit, but lost his heart. He came to the conclusion that life on Deer Creek was not worth living after this, and he told Esther Hull about it. They agreed and were married, and the happy young people settled on the Deer Creek homestead. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters. In reference to their children the following items are recorded:

Catherine Hidy Warwick is now Mrs William W. Bird, Hillsboro, W. Va. Her children Elvira Louisa, now Mrs William McClune, near Mill Point; Robert Craig Bird, at Clifton Forge; John Henry Bird, Covington; George Newton Bird, Clifton Forge; William Lee Bird, Roanoke City, Virginia.

Her husband Major W. W. Bird was a Confederate officer. He had command of Company K 52d Virginia Regiment in the battle of McDowell, and was in charge of a regiment of reserves in the battle of New Hope. He was near General William Jones when he fell in that engagement and received his last verbal orders that General gave just a few minutes before his death. He was named for William Wallace, a renowned hero in Scottish history.

Nancy Jane Warwick is now Mrs Jacob Lightner, Highland, Va. Her children were John Adam, now in the west; Robert, on Back Creek; William Craig died in youth; Jacob Brown, on Back Creek; Peter Hull lives in Greenbrier; James Cameron, a lawyer at the Warm Springs, Va.; Malvena Catherine, now Mrs George Cleek on Jacksons River; Virginia Rachel, now Mrs John Wallace, of Highland; Mary Etta, now Mrs Peter Gum, Meadow Dale, Va.

Sarah Elizabeth Warwick became Mrs Daniel Matheny, and lives at Valley Centre, Va. Her children Esther Ann, Melissa, now Mrs Charles Bird; Robert Matheny, who married Miss Gabbert and lives at Valley Centre.

Margaret Ann Warwick became Mrs Nelson Pray. Her family was quite a large one, but only one survives, Ella, who is now Mrs John Riley and lives in one of the western counties. One of Mrs Pray's daughters, Regina, received fatal injuries in a railway collision.

Hannah Rebecca Warwick was married to Captain George Siple, a Confederate officer, 31st Virginia Infantry, and lives on Deer Creek in sight of the Warwick homestead. Her children were Nancy Jane, now Mrs Pierce Wooddell at Green Bank; Anna, Mrs William Jackson at Dunmore; Mary Catherine, now Mrs Bernard McElwee at Dunmore; Clara Belle, now in the west; William M. Siple married Alice Reaburn, and lives at Marlinton; Joseph Siple married Anna Mary, only daughter of Mr

Louisa Susan Warwick was married to Eli Seybert, settled near Mt. Grove, Va., then went west. But one of her children survives, Mary Amaret, now Mrs Morgan Matheny, Top of Alleghany.

William Fechtig Warwick was named for a pioneer Methodist preacher. He married Anthea Pray, and lives near Mt. Grove, Va. His children Paul, Pray, Robert, Nelson, Peter Hull, George Craig, Charles, Amelia, who became Mrs George Dilley and is now Mrs Hopkins Wanless, near Mt. Tabor; Amanda Gabrielle, now Mrs John Landes, near Mt. Grove; Sally, and Louise Catherine. Three of the sons Robert, Nelson, and Peter went to Kansas.

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This relationship has furnished our citizenship with good citizens, brave soldiers, industrious tillers of the soil and self-sacrificing home keepers, and deserves honorable recognition in the short and simple annals of our own Pocahontas people. Pocahontas people are all the people we have, then let it be our untiring effort to make the best of what we have and be content with nothing less.

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The school-house is situated in a romantic spot, with a pretty view of the East Branch of Greerbrier River. The picturesque valley is owned by the patrons of the school. Adjoining this valley is the large tract of land owned by the Rochester Company,—40,000 acres in all,—and most of it has timber of the best quality on it.

We are only twenty-two miles from the railroad. A branch of the West Virginia Central is slowly coming down the river, and it is thought that this part of the county will have a railroad first.

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### YEAGER VS. BUZZARD.

The above is the style of the case which has been pending in the Circuit Court of this county, the object being to settle the question of J. C. Arbogast, the late sheriff's indebtedness to the district school funds. At the time he resigned two years ago a large number of school drafts were outstanding, one teacher alone having \$300 in drafts. These have never been paid. When they sought to collect them by the means provided by statute they were met with an injunction secured by B. M. Yeager, one of the sureties on the school bond, granted on the grounds that a multiplicity of suits was to be feared. While this suit was pending the plaintiff as a surety of the long term sought to divide the liability for the school debt with the sureties of the short term of '91 and '92. This occasioned a big fight, which has just been decided by Judge McWhorter, holding both sets liable in part.

When a settlement was made with the various Boards of Education, July 1, 1893, the end of the short term, it was shown that Arbogast was indebted to the Boards in the sum of \$4706.64. At the end of the next term, July 1, 1896, he was indebted in the same way in the sum of \$5514.40. The court held that the old set of sureties should be held chargeable with a part of the indebtedness, and as a basis to fix their proportionate share of the burden, the smallest balance due a district in any settlement of the years '92, '93, '94, and '95 was to be charged to the old set of sureties. This was reported to the court was ascertained to be \$2866.96. The sureties of the first term were to be further exonerated by a sum equal to the amount of the outstanding school drafts on the 1st day of July, 1893, and afterwards paid, which was \$1322.65. This would leave the amount decreed against them \$1544.31, subject to their proportionate part of the funds in the hands of J. C. Arbogast's receiver, Levi Gay, which will reduce the amount by several hundred dollars. The indebtedness due the Boards of Education July 1, 1896, is \$5514.40, and this includes the depositum of the Boards and the outstanding school drafts which are all filed in this case.

The case was referred to a commissioner to calculate the exact amounts due from each surety, and action of the decree was suspended for sixty days to allow the sureties of '91 and '92 a chance to apply for an appeal, but it is not likely that the application will be made.

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# THE THREE FORKS OF CRANBERRY.

The Cranberry country is nothing if not solitary. When the lawyer of Marlinton, worn out by his arduous duties and his overwhelming cares, flees as a bird to the mountain to forget the struggle for existence, he hopes to see no strange face. There duns are neither given or required, and all who have camped at the Forks of Cranberry know that it is very unusual to meet a stranger there. Last Wednesday-week a party of Marlinton men were in camp there, when the place suddenly swarmed with Greenbrier and Nicholas men. They came as a band of Indians might have come upon a camp of white men a century ago.

The expedition was a survey, such as has been frequently instituted to settle the frontier boundary line of two counties.

A year or two ago they were trying a man at Lewisburg for stealing a hog, and when the prosecuting attorney asked the perfunctory but very necessary question, "What county did this happen in?" he unexpectedly struck a snag, for the witness was divided in his mind whether the pig-pen was in Greenbrier or Nicholas, and the man went clear. The great American hog must be protected at any cost, and therefore the counties of Greenbrier and Nicholas appointed surveyors, and the hog has been slain and eaten, the survey goes marching on merrily piling up bills already amounting to hundreds of dollars.

The old act of the legislature gave a hearing to the Three Forks of Cranberry. The survey ran a line twenty-two miles long and came to Cranberry. Their course would have brought them near the three forks of Williams River, which is probably the point meant.

The country west of them had been lopped off of Greenbrier to form Nicholas, Pocahontas, and Moore, Webster, but they needed the Three Forks to verify the bearing.

An English Surveyor named Henderson, a son-in-law of the Honorable Charles Buster, Clerk of the County Court of Greenbrier county, headed the expedition, and they left their tent pitched on the banks of Cranberry in quest of three forks. They measured the bed of the stream from Dogway to the Forks of Cranberry and found it nearly five miles; but the third fork was not forthcoming. The stream at the Forks was singularly devoid of runs large enough to be classed as a fork, and the expedition returned unsatisfied and very hungry.

There were ten men in the party and they had brought very little grub. They arrived tired and wet and built a camp and made a monstrous log-heap, and talked three forks to the Marlinton gang who were comfortably situated in a lean-to tent and plenty to eat. The commissary department was absent and it leaked out that two Cobbs from Webster had promised to have a deer for them. The Cobbs did not turn up, and they suggested that the presence of the Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas was to blame for it. But those acquainted with deer know that an event contingent upon killing a deer rarely materializes.

The party explored both forks next morning, and went away to report to court and get further instructions.

One member of the party of whom we must make special mention was the Honorable Jake McClung, a member of the County Court of Nicholas, who informed us that as a young man he had worked for Mr S. H. Clark and Captain McNeel, of the Levels.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr O. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Fincastle, O. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Amos Barlow, Huntersville; Barlow & Moore, Edray.

# THE SPANISH IN MANILLA.

In the time of Philip the Second, 1570, Spain was the preponderating power in the civilized world. His revenues were far in excess of any other crowned ruler, his armies regarded as the most formidable in Europe and his power over the seas questioned by none but the Turk. So in every international respect the supremacy of Spain was the consternation of the nations, and how this could be avoided was the most lively of the problems that confronted European statesmen for an entire century. Finally this much dreaded power waned, but it was not the efforts of opposing statesmen that brought about this much wished for result. For internal were the true effective causes of Spain's decadence. Numerous they were, yet all may be recognized as springing from conservatism, pride and clericalism.

More or less all Spanish colonies were places where clericalism reigned without restraint. Among the colonies, it seems, none suffered more than the Philippine Islands from the usurpation of the clericals in the name of religion. The missions of the Augustinian Recollects as far back as 1719 had acquired such prominence in colonial affairs that the history of the Philippine Spanish Colony seems rather made up of the records of the Augustinian province of St Nicholas than those of a royal or political dependency.

About 1720 Bastinelo was appointed governor at Manilla, and he thought he would make a clean sweep as he was a new governmental broom, when he discovered that all the officers had embezzled and pilfered so as to leave the treasury almost empty. He made a searching investigation for facts and was proceeding to punish the guilty who at once sought refuge in the churches.

One official in particular had purloined official records needed to verify accounts had refuged in a church. Bastillo requested the Arch-bishop in charge to make the absconding official return the civil records. The Archbishop replied with a learned argument prepared by a Jesuit, designed to prove that the Governor's request was illegal. Bastillo was incensed by this and put the Archbishop under arrest, who at once put a terrible interdict over the city, warning people at the peril of their souls against the Governor.

The monks, friars and devotees turned out in full force and moved along the streets, holding their crucifixes aloft like flags and proclaiming in loud wailing tones, "Viva la fe! Viva la glesia!" (Let faith live! Let the Church live!) The excited populace, to save their souls, rallied around the crucifixes, followed the friars to the palace, battered down gates and doors and slew Bastillo and his son, and released the Archbishop. The Archbishop took the dead governor's chair, became governor and managed the affairs of the colony under the advice of an assembly consisting entirely of ecclesiastical functionaries.

In such frequently recurring troubles between the secular and clerical authorities the Inquisition was not behind hand, though there was no organized inquisitorial tribunal in Manilla.

The history of the Spanish people affords an impressive object lesson of what pride, conservatism and meddling clericalism will do with the noblest and highest of the nations in a very few generations.

Writing of the thirteen-inch gun used in our navy, a writer in the Engineering Magazine says: "It is difficult to appreciate the power, and at the same time the delicacy, of these great fighting-machines. At the muzzle the immense projectile has been forced through twenty-seven inches of Harveyized steel. At two thousand yards the penetration is twenty-two and one-half inches. The extreme range is thirteen miles. The projectile leaves the gun with a velocity of 2200 feet per second, or 1400 miles per hour. A shot can be fired every one and one-half minutes for a period of several hours. The force imparted to the projectile, if properly applied, would lift a battle ship bodily three feet, and yet this great machine, weighing 145,000 pounds, is as accurate as a high-grade watch.



THE THREE FORKS OF CRANBERRY.

The Cranberry country is nothing if not solitary. When the lawyer of Marlinton, worn out by his arduous duties and his overwhelming cares, flees as a bird to the mountain to forget the struggle for existence, he hopes to see no strange face. There duns are neither given or required, and all who have camped at the Forks of Cranberry know that it is very unusual to meet a stranger there. Last Wednesday-week a party of Marlinton men were in camp there, when the place suddenly swarmed with Greenbrier and Nicholas men. They came as a band of Indians might have come upon a camp of white men a century ago.

The expedition was a survey, such as has been frequently instituted to settle the frontier boundary line of two counties.

A year or two ago they were trying a man at Lewisburg for stealing a hog, and when the prosecuting attorney asked the perfunctory but very necessary question, "What county did this happen in?" he unexpectedly struck a snag, for the witness was divided in his mind whether the pig-pen was in Greenbrier or Nicholas, and the man went clear. The great American hog must be protected at any cost, and therefore the counties of Greenbrier and Nicholas appointed surveyors, and the hog has been slain and eaten, the survey goes marching on merrily piling up bills already amounting to hundreds of dollars.

The old act of the legislature gave a hearing to the Three Forks of Cranberry. The survey ran a line twenty-two miles long and came to Cranberry. Their course would have brought them near the three forks of Williams River, which is probably the point meant.

The country west of them had been lopped off of Greenbrier to form Nicholas, Pocahontas, and Moore, Webster, but they needed the Three Forks to verify the bearing.

An English Surveyor named Henderson, a son-in-law of the Honorable Charles Buster, Clerk of the County Court of Greenbrier county, headed the expedition, and they left their tent pitched on the banks of Cranberry in quest of three forks. They measured the bed of the stream from Dogway to the Forks of Cranberry and found it nearly five miles; but the third fork was not forthcoming. The stream at the Forks was singularly devoid of runs large enough to be classed as a fork, and the expedition returned unsatisfied and very hungry.

There were ten men in the party and they had brought very little grub. They arrived tired and wet and built a camp and made a monstrous log-heap, and talked three forks to the Marlinton gang who were comfortably situated in a lean-to tent and plenty to eat. The commissary department was absent and it leaked out that two Cobbs from Webster had promised to have a deer for them. The Cobbs did not turn up, and they suggested that the presence of the Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas was to blame for it. But those acquainted with deer know that an event contingent upon killing a deer rarely materializes.

The party explored both forks next morning, and went away to report to court and get further instructions.

One member of the party of whom we must make special mention was the Honorable Jake McClung, a member of the County Court of Nicholas, who informed us that as a young man he had worked for Mr S. H. Clark and Captain McNeel, of the Levels.

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your heart be troubled. In my fathers house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you "

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### The Telephone.

The Beverly and Marlinton Telephone Company expect to have their phones put in in Marlinton by August 10th. The work of putting in the poles is very much advanced. One landowner near Ed-ray uprooted a telephone pole which had been placed along the road outside his fence. This action was about as safe as destroying property of other people generally. The State takes the right of eminent domain in the matter of setting telephone poles along public highways, and by the statute the county court gives the right to set poles regardless of the landowners along the right of way. Until that statute is declared unconstitutional, a landowner who acts in this way is as much within his rights as if he had torn up a culvert or any other improvement put there by the county authorities.

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**Times.**

EDITOR.

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## THE GREENBRIER RAILWAY.

The surveying corps under Mr Bartholemew, chief engineer, is camped at Keister's mill, about 10 miles by the river from Caldwell. The survey has worked since the 9th day of April. They surveyed both sides of the river for nine miles above the C. & O. and found the east bank the most practicable. They found that two tunnels were necessary, the longer one being five hundred feet.

The preliminary survey set stakes every one hundred feet in the general course that the road was to be built. If a farmer finds stakes in his bottom land when he thinks they should follow the ridge, he need not get excited for the road will, in all probability, be built in the hillside.

The county is used to preliminary surveys, there having been many such surveys through this county, but there has never been a "location survey" made, such as is now advancing up the river. In this survey the stakes are set every fifty feet in the exact centre of the road-bed. Owing to the curves it requires a great deal of cutting of timber for the man at the transit to see. No matter how big a tree comes in the way it must be cut down. The speed made in this second survey is not more than half as fast as in the preliminary survey.

The next step will be to let the grading to contract, and then the right of way will be cleared of timber. The survey goes over the ground the third time and sets the "slope stakes," and the workmen follow behind them.

The distance from Marlinton to Caldwell is fifty-four miles. The grade is magnificent and the cost of construction will be comparatively low. The Anthony's Creek route is out of the question now, only the river route being considered.

**As Regards Toughs.**

To the Editor of The Times:

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### An Indian Captive.

From Jackson Moore, Esq., on Back Mountain, we learn that Moses Moore, his grandfather, was captured by the Indians at the Dunwoody Spring on the Collins place, and taken down to the McLaughlin spring where he was fastened to a beech-tree and left in care of a warrior. The rest of the party went in a westerly direction and were gone about three hours. On their return they went up to the mouth of Deer Creek and stopped at the Furnace Hollow above Peter Warwick's, where they made bullets. The ore lost about half of its weight in the process of melting. The Ohio River was crossed near where Wheeling is now situated and Mr Moore remained in captivity five years. In all that time he saw but one Indian that made any pretence to decency, a young squaw that would pick the hairs from the meat before cooking. One of the dainty dishes was deer head soup. The head, just as it was when cut off, would be thrown into a pot and boilded to a jelly.

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TEACHERS AND THINGS.

Does the teacher have to confront a condition or a fact, we ask in a dramatic way in the words of a rising young novelist. This reminds us of the way they theorize in the training schools, shaping young persons to teach and filling them chock full of ideas and ideals. The novice who has been taught sees the smooth current of the stream down which he is to travel but not the rocks beneath the surface.

Nearly every one who has risen from among the people to assume prominence as a public man or a public deadbeat has taught. Nearly every child has a desire for teaching bred into him as he sits day after day under the control of his teacher, who is the monarch of all he surveys. A great many teachers get bravely over their desire to teach, but it hangs to some. It seems bred in the bone.

Professor D. L. Barlow, County Superintendent, from whose pen we published a typical article last week, is a good example of one confirmed in the habit of teaching. He lays awake at night planning how he can impart information by making a point plain.

In Pocahontas the school teacher receives an appalling amount of attention, and the people of the neighborhood watch him like hawks. This is very flattering when the teacher succeeds in pleasing those who exercise this surveillance, but as a rule it causes much irritation to the teacher and therefore interferes with his good work. When the country at large have their eyes upon the doings or Congress, and are grumbling and growling about high taxes and lavish appropriations, our average school patron is making the neighborhood too hot to hold the school teacher.

The first school that I taught was in a truly rural district, and I entered on the work with the feeling that I had reached the very acme of my ambition. The longer I taught the more I chafed under the conditions confronting those who indulged in teaching, and I did as the majority do—fled the scene, and let another take my place who goes to his work in a blissful state of ignorance.

Those who have never taught have no idea of the finesse required to teach a school.

My first school was what is known as a success. That is I taught to the last day of the term with an average attendance, but I had trouble. People talked about me. Some said I taught too many hours and others too few. I was too strict and too mild. They complained that I had never whipped anybody and that young ones needed to be whipped with the same regularity that cattle should be salted. I whipped a boy for a petty offence to quiet this rumor, and expected to be bushwhacked for weeks. I kept the school-room too hot; I kept it too cold. I let the children starve to death for water; I had the children carrying water half the time. One old clod compeller complained that I did not teach from six to six.

These are only a few of the many complaints that rose throughout the neighborhood on account of my mismanagement. I never dared to do or say anything without weighing the consequences and thinking how it would sound. One set would tell me what another set said, and I was overwhelmed and vexed with the cares of state.

One of the worst troubles I got into was caused by the introduction of calisthenics, which are "light gymnastics, suitable for and adapted to girls, designed to promote grace and health." The children took to them wonderfully well, and I would have my little gang of twenty or so fling their arms in unison, and it made an agreeable change in school work. But the little scamps soon saw a way to utilize the exercise. When their mother wanted a back-log out, why the teacher had put him through such violent exercise he was so stiff and sore that he could n't get his coat off. And the girls were the same way.

Pretty soon there was a corn-shucking, and the brutal treatment by the teacher was discussed in all its phases. I was notified that I would have to stop abusing the children. I did not comply as I had found out the best plan to pursue was not to weaken. One evening a trustee came spying around, and when I put the team through their exercises he had to admit that it was about as heavy work as shaking hands.

After this it gradually dawned on the old folks that the young ones were a-doing of them, and the next plaint was naturally that I did not whip enough. I thought there might be some justice in this, myself; and shortly after one of the boys whose arms had suffered most from calisthenics gave me an opening, and nerving myself to do the desperate deed, I cut a twig and brushed him. I scared him very much and hurt him very little, and the school was tremendously impressed and the neighborhood pleased, but some complications arose with his immediate connections. The whipping evidently did him good, for he grew up and lately distinguished himself by licking a man fifty pounds heavier than he. We hope this is partly due to his early training.

The greatest forte a school-teacher can have is to make himself solid with the children. If the school interests them they will come, and if it bores them they will not, for the children rule the roost. Therefore the school-teacher should provide lots of Noah's Arks; Punch and Judy shows; unlimited supply of candy and lick-erish; picture-books, and other things to make the school attractive and not like home. I offered a dollar on the first day of school for the pupil who attended the most days. The school was nearly out and there were two children, a boy and a girl about 8 years old, who had not missed a day. On the last Thursday the little boy was sick, and the little girl looked at him constantly, hoping he would be too sick to come next day. The next morning found him much worse, but he managed to reach the school-house and everybody gloried in his spunk. He made no attempt to study or recite. We gathered all the girls' shawls and made him a bed on a bench, and he lay there all day the sickest child I have ever seen. He was game to the last and received the half-dollar that was his with the greatest complaisance.

We feel that the school-teacher is poorly paid in Pocahontas, but it is nevertheless true that we are paying too much school-tax. It would be better if there were half the number of schools.

At Camp Alger among the twenty thousand white troops there is one battalion of colored troops attached to an Ohio regiment. The officers are all colored men, the major commanding the regiment being Young, who is the colored West Pointer in the army. A few days ago an officer of the colored troops stood by the side of a private in a Tennessee regiment in one of the booths that have been erected for the sale of all sorts of things. The private made no move to salute the colored officer.

"Do n't you salute officers in your regiment?" asked the officer, sharply.

The Tennessean looked at the officer for a moment. Then he drawled out:

"All coons look alike to me."

He has been under arrest ever since awaiting court-martial.—Ex.

In the fighting around Santiago General Joseph Wheeler, late of the Southern Confederacy made a bad break. When it became necessary for him to put his soldiers at the trenches he shouted: "Forward, men! Charge the damned Yankees! Charge the damned Yankees!"

"Me an' the old woman," said the Kentuck mountaineer, "had a little debate t'other day 'bout how long we wuz married. I says hit wuz twelve years an' she stuck out fo' eleb'm."

"An' which one was right?" asked the grocer.

"She wuz. I'd forgot 'bout Bill an' Buck bein' twins."—Ex.

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### An Indian Captive.

From Jackson Moore, Esq., on Back Mountain, we learn that Moses Moore, his grandfather, was captured by the Indians at the Dunwoody Spring on the Collins place, and taken down to the McLaughlin spring where he was fastened to a beech-tree and left in care of a warrior. The rest of the party went in a westerly direction and were gone about three hours. On their return they went up to the mouth of Deer Creek and stopped at the Furnace Hollow above Peter Warwick's, where they made bullets. The ore lost about half of its weight in the process of melting. The Ohio River was crossed near where Wheeling is now situated and Mr Moore remained in captivity five years. In all that time he saw but one Indian that made any pretence to decency, a young squaw that would pick the hairs from the meat before cooking. One of the dainty dishes was deer head soup. The head, just as it was when cut off, would be thrown into a pot and boilded to a jelly.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr C. A Hare. of Hare Bros., Fincastle, O. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlains Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Amos Barlow, Huntersville; Barlow & Moore, Edray.

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TEACHERS AND THINGS.

Does the teacher have to confront a condition or a fact, we ask in a dramatic way in the words of a rising young novelist. This reminds us of the way they theorize in the training schools, shaping young persons to teach and filling them chock full of ideas and ideals. The novice who has been taught sees the smooth current of the stream down which he is to travel but not the rocks beneath the surface.

Nearly every one who has risen from among the people to assume prominence as a public man or a public deadbeat has taught. Nearly every child has a desire for teaching bred into him as he sits day after day under the control of his teacher, who is the monarch of all he surveys. A great many teachers get bravely over their desire to teach, but it hangs to some. It seems bred in the bone.

Professor D. L. Barlow, County Superintendent, from whose pen we published a typical article last week, is a good example of one confirmed in the habit of teaching. He lays awake at night planning how he can impart information by making a point plain.

In Pocahontas the school teacher receives an appalling amount of attention, and the people of the neighborhood watch him like hawks. This is very flattering when the teacher succeeds in pleasing those who exercise this surveillance, but as a rule it causes much irritation to the teacher and therefore interferes with his good work. When the country at large have their eyes upon the doings or Congress, and are grumbling and growling about high taxes and lavish appropriations, our average school patron is making the neighborhood too hot to hold the school teacher.

The first school that I taught was in a truly rural district, and I entered on the work with the feeling that I had reached the very acme of my ambition. The longer I taught the more I chafed under the conditions confronting those who indulged in teaching, and I did as the majority do—fled the scene, and let another take my place who goes to his work in a blissful state of ignorance.

Those who have never taught have no idea of the finesse required to teach a school.

My first school was what is known as a success. That is I taught to the last day of the term with an average attendance, but I had trouble. People talked about me. Some said I taught too many hours and others too few. I was too strict and too mild. They complained that I had never whipped anybody and that young ones needed to be whipped with the same regularity that cattle should be salted. I whipped a boy for a petty offence to quiet this rumor, and expected to be bushwhacked for weeks. I kept the school-room too hot; I kept it too cold. I let the children starve to death for water; I had the children carrying water half the time. One old clod compeller complained that I did not teach from six to six.

These are only a few of the many complaints that rose throughout the neighborhood on account of my mismanagement. I never dared to do or say anything without weighing the consequences and thinking how it would sound. One set would tell me what another set said, and I was overwhelmed and vexed with the cares of state.

One of the worst troubles I got into was caused by the introduction of calisthenics, which are "light gymnastics, suitable for and adapted to girls, designed to promote grace and health." The children took to them wonderfully well, and I would have my little gang of twenty or so fling their arms in unison, and it made an agreeable change in school work. But the little scamps soon saw a way to utilize the exercise. When their mother wanted a back-log out, why the teacher had put him through such violent exercise he was so stiff and sore that he could n't get his coat off. And the girls were the same way.

Pretty soon there was a corn-shucking, and the brutal treatment by the teacher was discussed in all its phases. I was notified that I would have to stop abusing the children. I did not comply as I had found out the best plan to pursue was not to weaken. One evening a trustee came spying around, and when I put the team through their exercises he had to admit that it was about as heavy work as shaking hands.

After this it gradually dawned on the old folks that the young ones were a-doing of them, and the next plaint was naturally that I did not whip enough. I thought there might be some justice in this, myself; and shortly after one of the boys whose arms had suffered most from calisthenics gave me an opening, and nerving myself to do the desperate deed, I cut a twig and brushed him. I scared him very much and hurt him very little, and the school was tremendously impressed and the neighborhood pleased, but some complications arose with his immediate connections. The whipping evidently did him good, for he grew up and lately distinguished himself by licking a man fifty pounds heavier than he. We hope this is partly due to his early training.

The greatest forte a school-teacher can have is to make himself solid with the children. If the school interests them they will come, and if it bores them they will not, for the children rule the roost. Therefore the school-teacher should provide lots of Noah's Arks; Punch and Judy shows; unlimited supply of candy and lick-erish; picture-books, and other things to make the school attractive and not like home. I offered a dollar on the first day of school for the pupil who attended the most days. The school was nearly out and there were two children, a boy and a girl about 8 years old, who had not missed a day. On the last Thursday the little boy was sick, and the little girl looked at him constantly, hoping he would be too sick to come next day. The next morning found him much worse, but he managed to reach the school-house and everybody gloried in his spunk. He made no attempt to study or recite. We gathered all the girls' shawls and made him a bed on a bench, and he lay there all day the sickest child I have ever seen. He was game to the last and received the half-dollar that was his with the greatest complaisance.

We feel that the school-teacher is poorly paid in Pocahontas, but it is nevertheless true that we are paying too much school-tax. It would be better if there were half the number of schools.

At Camp Alger among the twenty thousand white troops there is one battalion of colored troops attached to an Ohio regiment. The officers are all colored men, the major commanding the regiment being Young, who is the colored West Pointer in the army. A few days ago an officer of the colored troops stood by the side of a private in a Tennessee regiment in one of the booths that have been erected for the sale of all sorts of things. The private made no move to salute the colored officer.

"Do n't you salute officers in your regiment?" asked the officer, sharply.

The Tennessean looked at the officer for a moment. Then he drawled out:

"All coons look alike to me."

He has been under arrest ever since awaiting court-martial.—Ex.

In the fighting around Santiago General Joseph Wheeler, late of the Southern Confederacy made a bad break. When it became necessary for him to put his soldiers at the trenches he shouted: "Forward, men! Charge the damned Yankees! Charge the damned Yankees!"

"Me an' the old woman," said the Kentuck mountaineer, "had a little debate t'other day 'bout how long we wuz married. I says hit wuz twelve years an' she stuck out fo' eleb'm."

"An' which one was right?" asked the grocer.

"She wuz. I'd forgot 'bout Bill an' Buck bein' twins."—Ex.

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### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Please publish my reply to the following question:

The law says that the trustees shall meet at the school-house of their sub-district on the third Monday in July of every year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and appoint a teacher or teachers for the coming session of their school. Now I notice, under the new form of contract, we can not employ a teacher until after the Institute, and the Institute does not begin this year until August 8th. Is there any necessity for the trustees meeting on the third Monday?

TRUSTEE.

In reply to the above question I said: Trustees may meet on the third Monday in July and appoint a teacher, with the understanding that they will sign his contract when he has complied with the institute law. It is just as necessary for the teacher to present to the trustees a certificate of attendance for five days at a teachers' Institute as it is to have a teacher's certificate. The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General:

The trustees, if they employ a teacher who has not complied with the law requiring teachers to attend institutes, violate their oath of office, and ought themselves be removed if it be done wilfully."

Yours most obediently,

D. L. BARLOW.

What of the motive of the man who says to his sweetheart:

"I 'd offer thee this hand of mine  
If I could love thee less;  
But hearts so warm, so fond as thine,  
Should never know distress."

A Monroe lady writes to this paper

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### The Mail Route.

A counter petition opposing the change of schedule in the mail route has been thought of. The way it came out was when the post master at Huntersville wrote to the post master at Dilley's Mill if he would sign it, a Green Bank man saw it and sent us a copy of the letter. The reason he gives is that the mail will leave Lewisburg so early it will miss the eastern mail train. His sole reason fails when he looks at the schedule, which says expressly that this mail leaves only when the mail carrier arrives from Ronceverte.

He gives it a black eye when he says, "This is purely a Marlinton get up." Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? This is a good thing. A man at Lewisburg or at Traveler's Repose can write to the county seat of this county and get a return the next day, instead of requiring four to make the round trip, and nobody is cut out of any mail facilities they possess now. Huntersville has exactly the same mails, except that it has in addition a speedy connection with Lewisburg. It benefits Huntersville as well as every other town in Pocahontas County. It benefits Marlinton, Edray, Mill Point and Buckeye probably more than Huntersville, still it is a decided benefit to every town in the county, and that a single voice in Pocahontas should be raised to protest against the greatest favor the government has given us in many years is wonderfully strange.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

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D. L. BARLOW,  
Superintendent of Schools.

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Monument to Lieut. R. D. Kerr.

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**A Rural Opinion.**  
The poets that are singin' of the har-  
vest 'rich and and sweet,  
Never worked at fodder pullin', shuck-  
in' corn, or threshin' wheat.  
The distance sorter dazzles, but a fel-  
ler's fancy fails  
When he's put to pickin' cotton, haul-  
in hay, or splittin' rails.  
In the cities they are singin' of "the  
music in the dells"  
The everlastin' ringin' of the pecky cat-  
tle bells;  
But they'd sorter change the meter—  
with their hands as soft as silk.  
If you made 'em drive the cattle home  
an' give 'em cows to milk!  
hey make you tired talkin' 'bout 'the  
noble sons of toll'  
The 'horny handed heroes' that are tili-  
ng of the soil;  
But it sets me down to thinkin': If that  
later lovin' crowd  
Had hands 'n' half as horny, would  
they blow their horns so loud?  
It's distance makes 'em do it; they  
write by city rule;  
They praise a Texas pony, make an an-  
gel of a mule!  
But I tell you, fellers, citizens, I would  
make 'em change their style  
If ever we could run 'em down an  
plow 'em all awhile!  
— Frank L. Stanton.

**County Sketches.**

**I. THE SHERIFF.**

If we are to consider county dignitaries in the series of sketches we propose to write concerning life in this section, we must take up the Sheriff, who heads the ticket on election day, and who must be allowed his full glut of glory, or the day will come when we can not get a Sheriff for love nor money. It is the duty of every citizen to glorify this office; for with a man who has accumulated a few encumbrances in the way of farms and is kept busy riding his own particular horse overseeing things, nothing but the glory of his office will induce him to risk all his fine land and personal property to serve his county in the capacity of Sheriff.

The Sheriff in a West Virginia county is a very important personage, for, in addition to keeping the peace, he must collect and account for all the money levied in direct taxes on the people. There is a law providing that he shall not serve two successive terms. This law was provided because when a man had served four years and was not satisfied with his experience as Sheriff, it shows that he is not altogether right and that he had better be retired to private life where he can do no harm.

When election year comes round some substantial farmer who has hitherto kept his accounts in his head or penciled in a memorandum book, suddenly appears on the scene as a candidate for Sheriff, and it will be remembered then that he has probably been preparing for it for years by his astuteness in avoiding all political difficulties and by not letting his left hand know how the right hand voted. This is political finesse greatly in vogue, and makes very lukewarm enemies. A man of the same walk in life opposes him, and the fine riding horses are hard worked canvassing. Many a poor sheriff has had cause to remember those days and wonder why he did not spend the time requesting his friends to elect his adversary.

When he has successfully passed through the ordeals of a party nomination and a general election he begins to realize the bitterness of life when he thinks on his official bond. He sees a neighbor coming in the road and hastens to meet him, but the neighbor has business down a side road and escapes. It is hard to corner a man of property so that he can have a moment's conversation with him. He goes to church and the preacher unfortunately chooses a lesson that plunges him in despair. It is from Proverbs:

My son, if thou be surety for thy friend; if thou hast stricken thy hand with a stranger,

Deliver thyself as a roe from the hand of the hunter, and as a bird from the hand of the fowler.

If thou owest no man, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?

The day of his qualification draws near, and, by dint of much persuasion and by the help of his clan and men who are under obligations to him, he marches a melancholy group of men before the

county court and they having duly signed his bond he is inducted into office, together with the several deputies.

When a man is appointed minister to England, or a plenipotentiary to draft a treaty of peace between nations, he may feel that he is of some importance; but he is a mere novice in such thoughts compared to the deputy sheriff when he has sworn in. The sheriff himself has had about all the satisfaction knocked out of him by the time he qualifies, and has realized the bitterness of life, but the deputy feels his keeping for years. He is very affable, and very condescending. He is at peace with himself and the world, and goes out and orders the biggest pair of saddle-pockets in the catalog, and begins to ride Sheriff. The glory that should rest on the Sheriff descends and sits upon the deputies.

As for the poor Sheriff, he is in difficulties learning his business and making both ends meet. His pocket-book bulges out in an alarming manner and has all kinds of important papers in except greenbacks. Whenever he gets a dollar it must go to pay the county orders and school drafts. The rapacious school-teachers surround him on all sides with orders for their salaries, and when he tries to run down a taxpayer he fails and when after many trials he finally corners him he has no money, and the cash comes in slowly. He rides to the top of the mountain to collect a tax ticket for \$2.73; and finds no one at home. If he had been successful he would have netted nineteen cents for his half-day's ride; as it was he made nothing. And behind all are the thousands of dollars that the Auditor of the State expects in a lump sum, when the poor sheriff is meeting with difficulty the small claims against the county held by individuals. Do you wonder that he finds all his glory is more like sawdust and ashes. But, as we said before, we must not let all this get out, for presently there would be nobody to serve as sheriff, and the whole machinery of the county would be sadly out of order.

This tax business so over-shadows all other duties of the Sheriff that his other work is light and trivial compared with it. But now and then some of the clans fall out, and there is trouble in mountains and shooting is very free and open, and the Sheriff, who has had all the snap worn off him by the cares of the treasury department, must arm himself and go in as the representative of the law and corral a lot of people in jail. So he coaxes some and bullies others and chases others out of his bailiwick until peace is declared and he can resume his dunning operations. Again the court has to wait until he can ride forty or fifty miles and attach a reluctant witness. He also has the painful duty of selling other people's property for their debts and causing distress generally. But it is doubtful whether anything causes him more trouble than that unhappy class of individuals who are so thoughtless as to die and leave him to administer on their estates.

Years after the careworn man has made a final settlement of the rest of his affairs, like a ghost of his former term of office some big two-fisted man comes up and says that he was a poor, pitiful infant in the days when he was sheriff, and he wants a settlement of a certain estate. He asks that the sheriff be made responsible for not collecting one thousand dollars and that he pay that amount with 25 years' interest; and the court sides with the infant and makes the sheriff, who is by this time an old man, pay up for his neglecting something he knew nothing of.

Until the sheriff gets rid of the effects of his term of office by dying, he is compelled to attend each court and settle up the far ends of his business. That is if he has been able to fight it through and has not cost his sureties anything. It very frequently happens that the sureties take these duties off sheriff's hands and wind up the affairs to the best advantage. The

sheriff goes into very retired private life and is not heard of in public affairs again. One West Virginia sheriff after he had failed deemed it expedient to open the big veins of his neck with a pocket-knife and hold his head over the wash-bowl until he felt down dead.

The latter end of the sheriff is what is to be dreaded. He is covered with liabilities and his profits have disappeared. Not many years ago one of the wealthy men of this county paid over \$700 as surety of a sheriff who served a term before the war. When the sheriff gave bond he had no trouble in finding as many wealthy stockmen and farmers as he needed for he was a wealthy man himself. They met in the store in which this particular surety was clerk to sign the bond. When the bond was signed the prospective sheriff courteously asked the young clerk to sign also, and the clerk was very happy to put his name down with so many prominent and influential people.

Time passed and the sheriff and each one of the sureties had been gathered to their forefathers, and the store clerk, now a wealthy man himself, was alone liable of all that set of bondsmen, and when a debt was found against that sheriff 31 years after his bond was signed, the young store clerk had to settle.

But all these things must be kept quiet, for if they were to become generally known and realized what would we do for a sheriff?

**A LONG WAY ROUND.**

According to a paragraph in the New York Sun, there is a post-office in Minnesota from which it takes a letter eight days—and more than twelve hundred miles of travel—to reach another office only half a mile away.

"The second office is in Canada, on the other shore of Rainy River. The mail used to be carried across in a bark canoe by a half-breed, who made a living by the work. Now it goes one hundred and fifty miles by stage, one hundred miles by rail to Duluth, six hundred miles west and north to Winnipeg, two hundred miles east by rail, and two hundred miles more by steamer and canoe to get to the village that can almost be reached with a shout by a good pair of lungs."

We can furnish a similar tale in Pocahontas. Take Gillispie and Wanless, two towns of the Greenbrier about eight miles apart. Under recent mail regulations a man might start a letter Monday at Gillispie to a man at Wanless. It would go four miles to Travelers' Repose; Tuesday, thirty miles to Huntersville; Wednesday, 6 miles to Marlinton; Thursday, four miles to Edray. Then waiting over a day at Edray, it would go twelve miles to Driftwood on Saturday, and be carried to Wanless the next Tuesday, requiring nine days to make the circuit.

**He Knew George A. Jenks.**

About twenty years ago an old man of wealth and without family resided at Brookville. Like many others he neglected making a will until he became very sick. Then he divided most of his estate among his relatives, giving each a liberal share, but also bequeathed a handsome sum—about \$20,000, if we remember correctly—to churches, schools and charitable objects. A few days after he had made his will his physician informed him that he could not live a week. The law of the State makes void all bequests to churches and charities where the deviser dies within thirty days of the date of making his will. Then the old man added a codicil to his will revoking his bequest to churches, schools, etc., and bequeathed the total sum, \$20,000, to George A. Jenks, without reserve. After his death, when the property came into possession of Mr. Jenks, the latter turned it over to the institutions named in the will and carried out to the letter the desires of the deceased.

Such incidents show the confidence people have in George A. Jenks, who have known him long and intimately. He is the kind of man required for Governor of the Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Record.

**A Dreary Home.**

An Atchinson woman is not only a poor cook and housekeeper, but she does not laugh at her husband's jokes.—Atchinson Globe.

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### A Rural Opinion.

The poets that are singin' of the har-  
vest 'rich and and sweet,  
Never worked at fodder pullin', shuck-  
in' corn, or threshin' wheat.  
The distance sorter dazzles, but a fel-  
ler's fancy fails  
When he's put to pickin' cotton, haul-  
in hay, or splittin' rails.

In the cities they are singin' of "the  
music in the dells"  
The everlastin' ringin' of the pecky cat-  
tle bells;  
But they'd sorter change the meter—  
with their hands as soft as silk.  
If you made 'em drive the cattle home  
an' give 'em cows to milk!

hey make you tired talkin' 'bout 'the  
noble sons of toll'  
The 'horny handed heroes' that are tili-  
ng of the soil;  
But it sets me down to thinkin': If that  
later lovin' crowd  
Had hands 'n' half as horny, would  
they blow their horns so loud?

It's distance makes 'em do it; they  
write by city rule;  
They praise a Texas pony, make an an-  
gel of a mule!  
But I tell you, fellers, citizens, I would  
make 'em change their style  
If ever we could run 'em down an  
plow 'em all awhile!  
— Frank L. Stanton.

### County Sketches.

#### I. THE SHERIFF.

If we are to consider county  
dignitaries in the series of sketch-  
es we propose to write concerning  
life in this section, we must take  
up the Sheriff, who heads the tick-  
et on election day, and who must  
be allowed his full glut of glory,  
or the day will come when we can  
not get a Sheriff for love nor mon-  
ey. It is the duty of every citi-  
zen to glorify this office; for with  
a man who has accumulated a few  
encumbrances in the way of farms  
and is kept busy riding his own  
particular horse overseeing things,  
nothing but the glory of his office  
will induce him to risk all his fine  
land and personal property to serve  
his county in the capacity of  
Sheriff.

The Sheriff in a West Virginia  
county is a very important person-  
age, for, in addition to keeping the  
peace, he must collect and account  
for all the money levied in direct  
taxes on the people. There is a  
law providing that he shall not  
serve two successive terms. This  
law was provided because when a  
man had served four years and  
was not satisfied with his experi-  
ence as Sheriff, it shows that he is  
not altogether right and that he  
had better be retired to private  
life where he can do no harm.

When election year comes round  
some substantial farmer who has  
hitherto kept his accounts in his  
head or penciled in a memoran-  
dum book, suddenly appears on  
the scene as a candidate for Sher-  
iff, and it will be remembered then  
that he has probably been prepar-  
ing for it for years by his astute-  
ness in avoiding all political diffi-  
culties and by not letting his left  
hand know how the right hand  
voted. This is political finesse  
greatly in vogue, and makes very  
lukewarm enemies. A man of the  
same walk in life opposes him, and  
the fine riding horses are hard  
worked canvassing. Many a poor  
sheriff has had cause to remember  
those days and wonder why he did  
not spend the time requesting his  
friends to elect his adversary.

When he has successfully pass-  
ed through the ordeals of a party  
nomination and a general election  
he begins to realize the bitterness  
of life when he thinks on his offi-  
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Now it goes one hundred and fifty  
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miles west and north to Winnipeg,  
two hundred miles east by rail,  
and two hundred miles more by  
steamer and canoe to get to the  
village that can almost be reached  
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We can furnish a similar tale in  
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#### He Knew George A. Jenks.

About twenty years ago an old  
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Such incidents show the confi-  
dence people have in George A.  
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phia Record.

#### A Dreary Home.

An Atchinson woman is not only  
a poor cook and housekeeper, but  
she does not laugh at her hus-  
band's jokes.—Atchinson Globe.

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with recovered from this attack and lived for several years after.

## LIEUT. ROBERT D. KERR.

His efforts to comfort his mother in his letters for his enforced absence are very pathetic in view of subsequent events. He wrote from Camp Merritt, California:

"Let us hope that we will be together in dear old Pocahontas soon.

"I shall do the best I can and be as good a man as I can, and do my duty, which is all that can be expected. Let us leave our destiny to Him who can control it, and do what seems to be *our* duty.

"Now let's be happy. Everybody ought so to adapt themselves to circumstances and so be as well as they can be, for surely worrying will not help them.

"Maybe I ought not to go, but I can't see it that way, and I have pondered over it by the hour."

The family appreciate the following letter of condolence from General Wilson:

Washington, D. C.

August 9, 1898.

stock dealer  
"After suffering  
with flux, and  
failed to relieve  
to try Chamberlain's  
and Diarrhoea  
the pleasure  
half of one box  
sale by Amos  
Barlow & Mc

Educate Your  
Candy Cabinet  
10c, 25c. If C. C. C.

## Commis

Office of S. I.  
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